

ADJOURNED AT LAST

After Eighty-Seven Days the Extraordinary Session of Congress Closes.

SCENES DURING THE CLOSING HOURS

Efforts to Prolong the Session Proved to Be Unavailing.

MR. HUTCHESON'S LITTLE FILIBUSTER

At the Last Moment He Defeats an Appropriation Bill.

CLEVELAND FAILED TO SEND A MESSAGE

Dying Hours of Both Branches of Congress Free from Excitement of Any Kind—Work of the Senate in Executive Session.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—At 3 o'clock today the extraordinary session of the Fifty-third congress, after being in session eighty-seven days and three hours, adjourned. A wrangle between the house and senate over an appropriation to pay the senate session employees for work done during the recess of the Fifty-first congress in 1890, caused the failure of the general deficiency bill and the bill for the payment of salaries and expenses between today and the regular session, December 4. The senate determined this appropriation should be agreed to by the house by the alternative of sacrificing the deficiency bill, and Senator Cockrell, chairman of the appropriation committee, sent word that not \$1 of deficiency would be agreed to by the senate until the house accepted this amendment, which had been tacked onto the deficiency bill. The senate adjournment resolution had not been passed, and in this way the senate expected to make the house yield. To make assurance doubly sure, the senate also placed the same amendment on the bill providing pay for session employees and clerks to members during the recess of the Fifty-third congress. If the amendment was agreed to the deficiency bill would be released from conference, where it was being held as if in chancery by the senate.

Defeated by Mr. Hutcheson.

Inasmuch as every member of the house was interested in the resolution to keep his clerk on the payroll during the recess, senators thought they held the whip hand, but the house was defeated by a filibuster introduced by Mr. Hutcheson of Texas. He was opposed to the original resolution to pay the employees of congress during the recess, but was easily outgeneraled by the parliamentarians who opposed him. When the resolution came back to the house, however, with the senate amendment as a rider it was about 3 o'clock. Mr. Hutcheson said he would hold the senate up for an hour or more, but a few minutes, the adjournment would give him the victory. The senate was immediately notified of the situation in the house, and the adjournment was passed extending the time of adjournment to 4:30, but the effort came too late. Mr. Hutcheson, with Kilgore on his left, and Rogers on his right, held his position until 3 o'clock, when the house, by its own previous action, was declared in recess until 10 o'clock. While the house adjourned at 3 o'clock to the second, the senate, also adjourned by resolution simultaneously, did not, in reality, adjourn until later.

Work in the House.

The extraordinary session of congress has ended. The house and senate adjourned sine die this afternoon.

There was talk of a rush and crowding to the house and conference reports in the executive chute of the house today that always marks the closing of the session. The speaker, however, immediately after the reading of the journal the senate amendments to the bill permitting the sale of World's fair exhibits in this country, when the session was adjourned, were nonconcurrent in and the bill was sent to further conference.

Mr. Richmond of Tennessee presented a resolution to pay the per diem session clerks and employees of the house and senate during adjournment. Mr. Sayres of Texas, chairman of the appropriations committee, objected. The resolution, he said, did not specify the amount it would carry and he would never agree to any indefinite appropriation. It would cost \$30,000 for the clerks to members alone and no one knew how much the continuation of the salaries of the house employees would be. He insisted the house should know how much money it was voting away. The resolution was carried, by a vote of 149 to 53.

Message from the Senate.

At 12:35 p. m. the clerk of the senate announced that the resolution providing for final adjournment for 3 o'clock was agreed to.

Soon after the announcement was made, on motion of Judge Holman, the house passed a joint resolution instructing the speaker to appoint a committee of three to join a similar committee of the senate to wait on the president and inform him that if he has no further communications to make congress was ready to adjourn.

The speaker appointed Messrs. Holman of Indiana, Turner of Georgia and Dingley of Maine.

Mr. Boatner was recognized and asked unanimous consent to consider a bill changing the judicial districts of Florida. It was passed.

At 2:35 Judge Holman, Governor Dingley and Judge Turner, the committee appointed to wait on the president, marched down the aisle and announced that the president had nothing further to communicate.

The house, on motion, then receded from its amendment to the World's fair bill.

Agran a dozen members were clamoring for recognition.

Mr. Curtis of Kansas, who was recognized, asked unanimous consent to consider a bill giving an Illinois corporation authority to do business in the Kansas river in Shawnee county, Kansas.

Mr. Irez objected.

Mr. Meyer of Louisiana demanded the regular order.

Fifty men rushed toward Mr. Meyer howling: "You must not do that," and the Louisiana company did not realize they have his demand would have caused, hurriedly withdrew it.

Tribute to the Late Chaplain.

A resolution providing for the payment of members' clerks out of the miscellaneous fund of the house was passed.

Then the house, on motion of Mr. Cobb of Alabama, paid a substantial tribute to the late Chaplain Hadaway by ordering the payment of a year's salary to his widow.

The motion to extend the time of adjournment to 4:30 o'clock was then presented.

The vote on the motion to order tollers was then announced as 143 to 90.

Mr. Hutcheson made the point of no quorum.

Mr. Springer tried to secure consideration for the resolution extending the time of adjournment to 4:30.

The speaker held that the motion was not in order while the point of "no quorum" was pending.

Mr. Richardson was forced to withdraw his motion in order to give Mr. Catching an opportunity to move to suspend the rules and adopt the senate resolution to extend

the time of adjournment. It was then 2:58 p. m., and Mr. Hutcheson, despite the appeal of a hundred members, demanded a second on the motion. His pleadings were unavailing and at 3 o'clock, while the house was dividing on the demands for a second, Speaker Crisp arose and with a rap of the gavel declared, in accordance with the motion to adjourn, that the hour of 3 o'clock having arrived, the house stood ready to adjourn sine die.

Mr. Hutcheson's little filibuster was successful. The light of the house went out and all conference reports failed.

IN THE SENATE.

What that Body Has Accomplished During the Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The session of the senate will be long memorable for the contest over the bill providing for the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act of 1890. The extraordinary session was called for the purpose of accomplishing this repeal, and the other work was merely incidental.

The bill of next greatest importance to the repeal bill, which has passed both houses of congress, is the bill extending the time in which Chinese laborers can register under the Chinese act, known as the Geary law. Much interest also attached to the bill providing for a bridge across the Hudson at New York. This bill passed both houses.

Of the 1,122 bills which have been introduced in the senate during the session, only three have become laws. One is in aid of the Midwinter exposition to be held in San Francisco, another grants certain settlers in Oklahoma Territory the right to commute their homestead entries, and the third relates to clerks in the office of the commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Old Bills Passed.

The following old bills have passed: Making appropriations for the purchase of grounds in Washington for a building to be used as a hall of records.

Granting to California 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the cash sales of public lands in that state.

To extend the time for making final payments on entries under the desert land act.

Authorizing certain Cherokee allottees or claimants to purchase certain tracts held and claimed by them.

To donate to the county of Laramie, Wyoming, certain bridges on the abandoned Fort Laramie military reservation.

To authorize the Chattanooga Western Railroad company to place a bridge across the Tennessee river near Chattanooga.

To grant the right of way to the Kansas, Oklahoma Central & Southern Railroad company through Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

To aid the states of California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Colorado and South Dakota to support schools of mines.

Probably the most important bill upon the senate calendar now is that of the repeal of the federal election laws. A similar bill has passed the house. Senators Rogers and Kilgore introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the national bank note circulation.

Mr. Morgan's resolution for a joint committee of the two houses to consider the question of placing on the calendar, as has Mr. Stewart's resolution concerning the co-ordinate branches of the government, and also Mr. Peffer's relating to interference with the country mail, is largely considered in shape for consideration.

Regular Proceedings.

The appearance of the senate was not unusual this morning. The attendance of both senators and spectators was small. Soon after the senate met Mr. Cockrell, from the committee on appropriations, reported on the house concurrent resolution providing for the adjournment at 3 o'clock and asked for its immediate consideration.

Mr. Cole of Oregon, in opposition to the resolution, Congress should not adjourn, he said, but should continue in session, and proceed in the transaction of business.

Mr. Dolph of Oregon opposed an adjournment at this time.

Mr. Call of Florida and Mr. Berry of Arkansas thought that it was the duty of congress to remain in session.

Mr. Gray of Texas said it was an idle attempt to continue the session until December.

Mr. Mills of Texas said it was his misfortune to be present on this day. He thought the business in the next session would be expedited by adjourning now.

Allen Talks for Populists.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska expressed his preference to remain nearly every body rather than adjourn at the next session. The populists, he said, were prepared for work. They were in condition to assist in the passing of a tariff bill and in the enactment of legislation designed for the benefit of the people.

Mr. Culom of Illinois said that as a member of the committee on appropriations he had consented to the reporting of the adjournment resolution because he supposed it would be the last session of the congress, and he wished to adjourn. He wished to say that if congress should adjourn, he would be glad to see it.

The clerk then began calling the committees for reports. Several trivial bills were reported. Then a dozen members were on the floor.

Mr. Harris of Tennessee, for the reasons expressed by Mr. Cole, was opposed to adjournment.

Mr. Cockrell said he heartily concurred in what his distinguished colleague had said, but it was not worth while to talk when it was known that a quorum could not be kept for the remainder of the session.

The senate then went into executive session.

Closing Scenes.

At 2:37 the senate opened its doors after the executive session and Mr. Inamson of the committee to wait on the president informed the senate that the president had no further communications to make.

The vice president then made his acknowledgments to the members of the senate and adjourned the senate in a few words. He said: "My appreciation of the resolution, personal to myself, kindly adopted by the senate, cannot be expressed in words. To your courtesy and forbearance I am indebted to whatever measure of success has attended my administration during the present session of the senate of the Fifty-third congress is made; therefore it belongs to the domain of history."

"I earnestly wish each and all of you a safe and pleasant return to your homes and constituents, in pursuance of the concurrent resolution of the two houses, declare the senate adjourned without day."

The gavel was brought down abruptly and the extraordinary session of the Fifty-third congress had adjourned sine die.

Horriblower Not Condemned.

The executive session ended without confirming the nomination of Mr. Horriblower to be justice of the supreme court. This failure to confirm has the effect of a rejection. The president will therefore be compelled to either send his name again or to nominate another man to the office.

At 3:05 p. m. the senate clock having been

continued on second page.

MOSHER IS AT PLATTSMOUTH

Marshal White Takes the Bank Wrecker Away from Lincoln.

CHAMPAGNE CHARLEY'S CASS COUNTY CELL

Prisoner Arrived in Omaha Yesterday Enroute to His New Headquarters—Cause for the Sudden Change—Instructions of Uncle Sam.

Sheriff Bennett's star boarder, C. W. Mosher, seems to be a "josh" to any sheriff who is so unfortunate as to have him in custody.

After The Bee exposed the bank wrecker's privileges in the Douglas county jail the attention of the United States authorities was called to the travesty on justice in the so-called imprisonment of Mosher and it was decided to transfer him to another jail. This was done and Mosher was taken to Lancaster county. When Mosher was taken to Lincoln United States Marshal White gave positive instructions that the prisoner was not to be permitted to leave the jail under any circumstances. These instructions had hardly grown cold until rumors were rife that Mosher had been permitted to take buggy rides and was in a measure repeating the program which he enjoyed in Omaha.

The district court also took a hand in the matter and had the "sporty" ex-banker summoned before that tribunal in an endeavor to secure evidence which was wanted by the prosecution against the managers of the defunct bank.

Instructions Ignored.

This was all in direct conflict with the orders of the United States marshal, and as Mosher is heard of it determined to put a sudden stop to such a procedure. Yesterday he dispatched Deputy Marshal Boehme to Lincoln and told him to bring Mosher to the union depot in this city and he would meet him at the train. This was done, and when Mosher arrived in Omaha Marshal White took him in charge. Last night Mosher occupied quarters in the Douglas county jail. He is likely to remain there for an indefinite period from present indications. Since his incarceration in the Lancaster county jail Mosher has caused a great deal of trouble.

Contempt of Court.

While Mosher was pleasantly willing the hours away in Omaha as the honored guest of Sheriff Bennett, arrested as a partner of the sheriff's brother, the creditors of Mosher began suits to recover money loaned him. Mosher had transferred his property to D. E. Thomas, one of the creditors wanted to attach this property. Attachments suits were filed in the district court and Judge Tibbels set the date of the hearing for Thursday. Mosher was taken into court on an order from the judge, but he laughed at all efforts to make him testify. Mosher's attorney, J. H. G. Gunning, asked the court a motion was made by the prosecution to strike out his answers. This is done in cases where the defendant has failed to answer through default and would be a great victory for his creditors. Judge Tibbels made the motion to do this under adjournment.

Question of Jurisdiction.

When Mosher was taken to Lincoln no commitment papers were used in making his transfer, and the attorneys for the prosecution say that because of this Mosher passed beyond the jurisdiction of federal authority and is now amenable to the lower courts. Upon this presumption, the lawyers have moved that the county jail be taken into court on an order from the judge, but he laughed at all efforts to make him testify. Mosher's attorney, J. H. G. Gunning, asked the court a motion was made by the prosecution to strike out his answers. This is done in cases where the defendant has failed to answer through default and would be a great victory for his creditors. Judge Tibbels made the motion to do this under adjournment.

Arrival at Plattsmouth.

The marshal and his prisoner arrived in Plattsmouth yesterday afternoon, and Mosher was turned over to Sheriff Tighe, who at once locked him up the same as he would any other prisoner.

Marshals White and Gunning were to confine him with the rest of the prisoners, and that he was not to be taken from the jail. It is a notorious fact that the Douglas county jail offers very few advantages to prisoners, and it is highly suspected that it is only a matter of a few days until Mosher will be yearning to get out of the jail.

The place abounds with filth, and the people of Plattsmouth, although indignant at the enormity of Mosher's fraudulent dealings in connection with the defunct bank, might not censure the authorities for giving the bank wrecker an occasional breath of air from the outside of the jail.

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Enterprise Mining company of Rico, Colo., for \$75,000. Casey is a mining and lost both eyes while working in the mine by a premature explosion of black powder. The Enterprise company is a New Jersey corporation, capitalized for \$2,000,000.

"BRUTAL DEEDS OF A HUSBAND."

Mrs. Gunning Tells a Remarkable Story of Cruelty and Wrong.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Christine Lathrop Gunning, niece of the late Senator Leland Stanford of California, filed affidavits in the supreme court chambers today, which developed one of the most remarkable cases of cruelty on record. She says Gunning ran away from her and her creditors in November, 1888, with \$100,000 of her money, and she is now suing for the recovery of \$250,000. It was lost in a snow storm in the Andes mountains in May, 1889. A judgment on one of the notes for \$5,000, obtained from her by her husband led to the proceedings before Judge Barrett. Lawyer Joseph B. Barcus moved that the judgments secured in Connecticut by the Lincoln National bank of this city in 1889 and also in Santiago on February, 1891, be set aside. He argued the judgment could not be collected, as all of Mrs. Gunning's money was gone. Supplementary proceedings in the suit were subsequently brought to recover on the note, and Walter A. Butler was appointed receiver of Mrs. Gunning's property. It was to prevent the receiver from getting at the legacy of \$100,000 left her by Leland Stanford that the lawyer Barrett moved the judgment be set aside. Her defense is that the note was obtained while she was under duress, and that the bank had obtained her money with its ill-gotten property. It was to prevent the receiver from getting at the legacy of \$100,000 left her by Leland Stanford that the lawyer Barrett moved the judgment be set aside. Her defense is that the note was obtained while she was under duress, and that the bank had obtained her money with its ill-gotten property.

Mrs. Gunning's affidavit states that after her husband went to Mount Vernon to live, and three weeks afterwards Gunning began to threaten her and despoil her of her property. She says she was in Hartford, Conn., when she was taken to New York City. Since she was removed from the asylum she has lived with her mother and two children in New York City. She says she was taken there when her husband wanted her to sign a note, and he presented a revolver at her head. At another time he choked her until she fainted, and once he dragged her out of bed and injured her spine. To save her life, she signed notes in those instances. On a cold night in the winter of 1888, she was taken to a small room, and, because she refused, he dragged her out of bed and knocked her down.

Mrs. Gunning says that she made her sign another note on September 25, 1888, when she was about to become a mother. He drove every body from her room and took her to a small room in New York City. She protested, and fetching pen and ink to the bedside, he grabbed her hand and caused her to sign a note for \$100,000. She says she was taken to a small room in New York City. She protested, and fetching pen and ink to the bedside, he grabbed her hand and caused her to sign a note for \$100,000.

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